PARKER IS NOTIFIED OF HIS NOMINATION

(Continued from P .e One.)

so manifestly wise and appropriate that already the country has indicated its approval of it, and the most convincing auguries are rapidly increasing of its formal endorsement by the American people at the polls.

"Requesting your acceptance of this nomination, we are, with assurances of our high esteem and sincerest good wishes, yours respectfully,

"CHAMP CLARK of Missouri,

"Chairman."

It was also signed by all other members of the notification committee.

Mr. Clark was enthusiastically cheered throughout his address and at its close was accorded an ovation which was merged into the reception extended to Judge Parker. During the speaking rain began to fall fitfully and many umbrellas were raised, finally that the ceremonies might be interfered with. Representative Clark carried out a part of his speech as originally prepared.

Judge Parker with bared head stood on the platform throughout the speech with utter disregard of the rain, which dripped down from head to foot and spotted his linen.

His composure was unruffled and he was with the spectators at the witticisms with which Mr. Clark interspersed his address.

Mr. Clark concluded at 2:16 and then presented to Judge Parker the formal notification signed by the chairman and other members of the committee.

Flags were frantically waved at the close of Mr. Clark's speech, the spectators cheered and it was a full minute before Judge Parker was permitted to speak.

Before beginning his address of acceptance Judge Parker advised the crowd to get under the roof out of the rain.

"We don't mind the wet," was the spontaneous reply.

Judge Parker's Reply.

Judge Parker began his address at 2:18 p. m., as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:

"I have resigned the office of chief judge of the court of appeals of this state in order that I may accept the responsibility that the great convention you represent has put upon me, without possible prejudice to the court to which I had the honor to belong, or to the eminent members of the judiciary of this state, of which I may now say as a private citizen I am justly proud.

"At the very threshold of this response and before declining with other subjects, I must in justice to myself and, I believe in my sense of gratitude, express my profound appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by the convention in first nominating me and subsequently receiving a communication declaring that I regarded the gold standard settled and irrevocably established, a matter concerning which I felt it incumbent upon me to make known my attitude so that hereafter no men could justly say that his support had been secured through a misconception or mistake, the convention reiterated its determination that I should be the standard bearer of the party in the present contest.

"This mark of trust and confidence I shall ever esteem the highest honor that could be conferred upon me—an honor that, whatever may be the fate of the campaign, the future can in no degree lessen or impair.

"The admirable platform upon which the party appeals to the country for its confidence and support clearly states the principles which were so well enunciated in the first inaugural address of President Jefferson, and points out the lines of duty and of the course to be pursued through their proper application in order to insure needed reforms in both the executive and administrative departments of the government. While unhesitatingly in its promises to correct abuses and put right wrongs wherever they appear or have ever caused, to investigate the several administrative departments of the government, the conduct of whose officials has created scandals and to punish those who have been guilty of a breach of their trust, to oppose the granting of special privileges by which the few may profit at the expense of the many, to practice economy in the expenditure of the moneys of the people and to that end to return once more to the methods of the founders of the republic, by observing in disbursing the public funds the care and caution a prudent individual observes with respect to his own affairs, to reform and reform assures conservative instead of rash action; the protection of the innocent as well as the punishment of the guilty; the encouragement of industry, economy and the faithful protection of property and a guarantee of the enforcement for the benefit of all man's inalienable right, among which, as said in the declaration of independence, are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Liberty, as understood in this country means not only the right of freedom from actual servitude, imprisonment or restraint, but the right of each of its citizens to go and come at will, to live and work where he will and to pursue any lawful trade or business. The essential rights of life, liberty and property are not only guaranteed to the citizens by the constitution of each of the several states but the states are by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, forbidden to deprive any person of any one of them without due process of law.

"Occasionally, by reason of unnecessary or impatient agitation for reforms or because limitations placed upon the departments of government by the constitution are disregarded by officials desiring to accomplish by short cuts what them seems good, whether the power exists in them or not, it becomes desirable to call attention to the fact that the people in whom all power resides have ever, through the medium of the constitution, to limit governmental powers conferred and to say to departments created by it: 'Thus far shalt thou go and no farther.' To secure the ends sought the people have by the separated and distributed among the three departments of government—the executive, legislative and judicial—certain powers, and it is the duty of those administering each department so to act as to preserve, and not destroy the balance or power of the confederate branch of the government and thus secure the exercise of the powers conferred by the people.

"Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to William C. Jarvis, touching the permanency of institutions, written many years after he had retired to private life, said:

"'In all the powers of our government maintain their mutual independence of each other, it may last long, but not so if either can assume the authority of the other.'

"It must be confessed that in the course of our history executives have exercised powers not belonging to them; statutes have been passed that were clearly violative of the letter and spirit of the constitution, and statutes have been set aside as unconstitutional when it was difficult to point out the provisions said to be offended against in their enactment; all this has been done with a good faith no doubt, but in disregard, nevertheless of the fact that ours is a government of laws, not of men, depriving its just powers from the consent of the governed.

"We would have our government continue during the ages to come for the benefit of those who shall succeed us, as we must ever be on our guard against the danger of usurpation of that authority which resides in the whole people, whether the usurpation be by officials representing one of the great departments of government or by a body of men acting without a commission from the people. Impatience of the restraints of law, as well as of its delays, is becoming more and more manifest from day to day. Within the past few years many instances have been brought to our attention wherein different parts of our beloved country supposed criminals have been seized and punished by a mob, notwithstanding the fact that the constitution of each state guarantees to every person within its jurisdiction that his life, his liberty or his property shall not be taken from him without due process of law.

"In a struggle between employers and employes, dynamite is said to have been used by the latter, resulting in the loss of life and the destruction of property. The perpetrators of this offense against the laws of God and man and all others engaged in the conspiracy with them should, after due trial and conviction, have had meted out to them the most rigorous punishment known to the law. This crime added perhaps to others led to the formation of a committee of citizens, that with the support of the military authority deports from the state, without trial, persons suspected of belonging to the organization with which the perpetrators of the dynamite outrages were supposed to be members. In both cases the reign of law gave way to the reign of force. These illustrations present some evidence of the failure of government to protect the citizen and his property, which not only justified the action of your convention in this regard but made it to call attention to the fact that the constitutional guarantees are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to labor where he will and to enjoy property or to reside where his interests or inclinations may determine, and the fulfillment of any assurance to rebuke and punish all denials of these rights, whether brought about by individuals or government agencies, should be enforced by every official and supported by every citizen. The essence of good government lies in strict observance of constitutional limitations, enforcement of the rights of the people in the keeping of those whom we send to them to be their governor and, as said recently by an eminent jurist, constant opposition to the encroachment upon the sovereignty of the people.

"The foregoing suggestions but emphasize the distinction which exists between our own and many other forms of government. It has been well said that, in substance, that there are but two powers in the governments of the world, one a sword, sustained by the hand that wields it, and the other the power of the law, sustained by enlightened public sentiment. The difference in these powers is the difference between the republic—such as ours, based upon and a written constitution supported by intelligence, virtue and patriotism—and a monarchy, sustained by force and upheld by an individual, controled by laws other than those made or sanctioned by him; the one represents constitutionalism, the other imperialism.

"The present tariff law is unjust in its operation, excessive in many of its rates and so framed in particular instances as to exact inordinate profits from the people.

"So well understood has this view become that many prominent members of the Republican party and at least two of its state conventions have dared to voice the general sentiment on that subject. That party seems, however, to be collectively able to harmonize only upon a plank that admits that revision may be had from time to time as necessary, but it is so phrased that it is expected to be satisfactory to those in favor and in opposition of duty to those who favor a reduction thereof and to those opposed to any change whatever. Judged by the record of performance, rather than that of promise, in the past, that party in the past, it would seem as if the outcome, in the event of its success, would be in grafting the latter class. With absolute control of both the legislative and executive departments of the government since March 4, 1897, there has been neither reduction nor an attempt at reduction in tariff duties. It is not unreasonable to assume, in the light of that record, that a future congress of that party will not undertake a revision of the tariff downward in the event that it shall receive an endorsement of its past course on that subject by the people. It is said the party should be frankly conceded that though in power successfully in the coming contest we cannot hope in the senate a majority in the senate during the next four years and hence would be unable to secure any modification in the tariff save that to which the Republican majority in the senate may consent. While, therefore, we are unable to give assurances of relief to the people from such excessive duties as now exist on them, it is due to them that we state our policy to be in favor of a reasonable reduction of the tariff, we believe that it is demanded by the material interests of both manufacturer and consumer, and that a wise and beneficient reduction can be accomplished by the action of a majority of congress and an executive in favor of it are elected, without creating that feeling of opposition to the principle that has on other occasions manifested itself. This can be achieved by providing that such a session of congress shall intervene between the date of the enactment of the statute making a revision and the date of its enforcement, as shall be deemed sufficient for the industry or business affected by such revision to adjust itself to new changes and new conditions imposed. So confident am I in the belief that the demand of the people for a reform of the tariff is just that I indulge in the hope that should the democratic house of representatives and a Democratic executive be chosen by the people, even a Republican senate may heed the warning and consent to give at least some measure of relief to the people.

"The combinations, popularly called trusts, which aim to secure a monopoly of trade in the necessaries of life as well as in those of things that are employed upon the farm, in the factory and in many other fields of industry, have been encouraged and stimulated by excessive tariff duties. These operate to furnish a substantial market in the necessities of eighty million people by practically excluding competition. With so large a market, and highly remunerative prices continuing long after the time of possible competition would naturally be reached the temptation of all engaged in the same business to combine so as to prevent competition at home and a reduction of prices has proved irresistible in a number of cases. All men must agree that the net result of enacting laws that foster such inequitable conditions is most unfortunate for the people as a whole, and it would seem as if all ought to agree that the effective remedy would be to appropriately modify the offending law. The growth of monopoly, of which complaint is justly made, cannot justly be laid at the doors of the courts of this country. The decisions of the supreme court of the United States, the court of appeals of this state and the court of last resort of many other states warrant the assertion that the common law as developed affords a complete legal remedy against monopolies. The fact that they have multiplied in number and increased in power has been due not to the failure of the courts to apply the law with property moved by administrative officials or private individuals, but to the failure of officials charged with the duty of enforcing the law to take the necessary proceedings to procure the judgment of the courts in the appropriate jurisdiction, complete with the fact that the executive department of some of our state governments as well as congress, in the manner already indicated, may by legislation encouraged their propagation. What is needed in addition to the passage of a statute reviving the tariff duties to a reasonable basis is not so much additional laws as the full execution having both the disposition and the courage to enforce existing laws. While this is my view of the scope of the common law, if it should be made to appear that it is a mistaken idea then I favor further legislation within constitutional lines as will give the people a just and full measure of protection.

"It is difficult to know how any citizen of the United States, much less a descendant of revolutionary stock, can tolerate the thought of permanently denying the right of self government to the Filipinos. Can we hope to instill into the minds of our descendants the reverence and devotion for a government by the people which they are being ultimately that right to the inhabitants of distant countries, whose territory we have acquired either by purchase or by force? Can we say to the Filipinos, 'Your lives, your liberty and your property may be taken from you without due process of law for all time,' and expect we shall long glory in that feature of the Magna Charta which has become incorporated, in substance and effect, into the constitution of every state, as well as into the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States?

"Can we hope for the respect of the civilized world while denying and refusing to every citizen of the United States that no law shall be made or enforced which shall abridge the privilege of immunity of citizenship of the United States ordinary to any person of equal protection of the laws and at the same time not only denying similar rights to the inhabitants of the Philippines, but take away from them the right of trial by jury and place their lives and liberties and property in the keeping of those whom we send to them to be their governor by what constitutional right or power of we make any such attempt. Viewing the question even from the standpoint of national expediency, there is no prospect that the twenty millions of dollars expended in the purchase of the islands and the six hundred and fifty millions said to have been since disbursed will ever come back to us. The actual cost of war brought the Philippines into our possession, and we should, in the discharge of that high responsibility which thus came to us but that responsibility will be best subserved by preparing the islanders as rapidly as possible for self government and giving to them the assurances that it will come as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it. There need be no fear that the assertion so often made of late that we have now become a world power will then be without support. Ours is a world power and as such it must be maintained, but I deny that it is at all recently that the United States has attained that eminence. Our country became a world power over a century ago, when, having thrown off the yoke of monarchy, the president established a free movement, the source of whose authority sprung and was continually renewed from the will of the people themselves. It grew as a world power as its sturdy citizens, by whose natural increase and added immigrants from the old world seeking to obtain here the liberty and prosperity denied them by the crowned countries, spread over the face of the land, reduced the prairies and forests to cultivation, built cities, constructed highways and railroads till now a nation which at the formation of the government numbered only 3,000,000 in population has become 80,000,000, and from ocean to ocean and its lakes to the gulf the country is the abode of a free and prosperous people advanced in the highest degree in the learning of arts, of civilization. It is the liberty, the advancement and the prosperity of its citizens, not any career of conquest, that make the country a world power. This condition we possess manifested in the form of government, and out of the condition established by them to the wisdom of our fathers, the character and law abiding spirit of the people themselves.

"We are not a military people bent on conquest, engaged in extending our dominions in foreign lands, and securing natural boundaries by great armies and navies, but a people loving peace not only for themselves, but for all the nations of the earth.

"The display of great military armaments may please the eye and for the moment excite the pride of the citizen, but it cannot bring to the country the brains, brawn and muscle of a single immigrant, nor induce the investment in a single dollar of capital. Of course such armament as may be necessary for the security of the country and the rights of its citizens at home or abroad, must be maintained. Any other course would be not only false economy but pusillanimous. I protest, however, against the feeling, now far too prevalent, that by a revision of the constitution by addition to have assumed in the world, we must take part in the disputes and broils of foreign countries, as that became we have grown great we should interevene in every important question that may be referred to for maintain the country in that attitude. We should confine our international activities solely to those offers in which the rights of the country or of our citizens are directly involved. That is not a situation of isolation but of independence.

"The government of the United States was organized solely for the people of the United States. While it was contemplated that this country should become a refuge for the oppressed of every land, no might be fit to discharge the duties of our citizenship, and while we have always sympathized with the people of every nation in their struggles for self government, the benefits of that created by a career of political evangelism and foreign countries or among alien races. The most efficient work we can do in uplifting the people of other countries is by the presentation of a happy, prosperous self governing nation as an ideal to be emulated, a model to be followed. The general occupation of our citizens in the arts of peace or the absence of large military armaments, the ends to impair neither patriotism nor physical courage, and for the truth of this I refer the young men of today to the achievements of the civil war. For fifty years with the exception of the war, this country has been at peace with a standing army most of the time of less than 25,000 men. Who thinks that this nation had grown effeminate during that period should read the casualty rolls of the army and either side of Shiloh and Antietam and Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, at Stone River and at Chickamagua. I would be the last man to pluck a single laurel from the crown of any one of the military heroes to whom this country owes so much, but I insist that their most heroic deeds proceeded infinitely more from devotion to the country than from martial spirit.

"As I have already proceeded at too great length, other questions suggested by the platform must await my letter of acceptance.

"Mr. Chairman, in most graceful speech you have reminded me of the great responsibility as well as the great honor of the nomination bestowed upon me by the convention you represent this day. Be assured that both are appreciated—so keenly appreciated that I am humbled in their presence.

"I accept, gentlemen of the committee, the nomination, and if the action of the convention shall be endorsed by an election by the people, I will, God helping me, give to the discharge of that exalted position the best service of which I am capable and at the end of the term of office I fill, if life be spared, shall not be a candidate for, nor shall accept a renomination. Several reasons might be advanced for this decision, but the controlling one with me is that I am fully pursuaded that no incumbent of that office should ever be placed in a situation of positive temptation to considered what the effect of his official action may be on his administrative matter of great importance might have upon his political fort nes.

"Questions of momentous consequence to all of the people have been in the past will be in the future presented to the president for his determination and in approaching their consideration as they arise I shall weigh the facts and the arguments hearing upon them, he should be unembarrassed by political considerations. They will affect him personally. I make this statement, not in criticism of any of our presidents from Washington down who have rather held the office for two terms or sought to succeed themselves, for strong arguments could be advanced in support of the re-election of a president. It is simply my judgment that the interests of this country are now so vast and the questions presented are frequently of such overpowering magnitude to the people that it is indispensable to the maintenance of a befitting attitude before the people, not only that the chief magistrate should be independent but that independence should be known of all men."

Judge Parker concluded his speech of acceptance at 2:54 p. m. He was given continuous applause. The band played "The Star Spangled Banner" at the conclusion.

Judge Parker's speech was interrupted frequently by applause and cheers, which extended during the duration of its delivery considerably. The actual delivery occupied 36 minutes.

His pledge that he would, if elected, refuse a renomination was received with a long-continued burst of cheering. He followed his manuscript closely, the one exception being an extempore remark to the effect that he had been misquoted in connection with misunderstanding his belief in and adherence to the gold standard.

Following the speech Judge Parker held an informal reception which was begun on the speakers platform and continued on the Rosemount veranda.

In the meanwhile bombs were fired in salute from the deck of the yacht Sapphire.

Judge Parker's statement on the gold standard was as follows:

"I want it thoroughly understood throughout the country, so understood that no misunderstanding in the future will be impossible that I am for the gold standard first, last and all the time. If elected I shall do all in my power to maintain that standard."

While Judge Parker was speaking there was no need of shelter. The rain stopped and not a breath of air stirred. In the stillness every word could be heard distinctly to the farthest borders of the crowd.

A long years since Judge Parker had been heard in a political speech and to most of his hearers he was absolutely new in this capacity. They heard him with deep interest not unmixed with curiosity. The address was delivered in the clearest tones, the voice which was raised above a conversational pitch, but fairly audible nevertheless. His delivery was exceedingly deliberate. He used few gestures, making his emphasis almost entirely with his voice. He referred to the text of his written address, with the wording of which he appeared perfectly familiar, though he had a copy in his hand and followed it somewhat closely with his eye while speaking.

The speech was marked with close attention and applause frequently punctuated it. The audience awoke to a high pitch of enthusiasm when he spoke of militarism and imperialism.

"Our world power," said he, "and as such it must be maintained, but I deny that it is at all recently that the United States has attained that eminence."

When he enunciated this principle there came a burst of cheers that caused the speaker to halt a few minutes before he continued. His pledge not to accept a second term if he was elected caused instant interest, which increased to marked enthusiasm when the speaker went on to explain his position. This was greeted with cheers and it gave the candidate the greatest demonstration of the afternoon. It looked as though every man, woman and child in the throng surrounding the platform had a small American flag and as they greeted the words the flags almost concealed the occupants of the stand. The speaker waited for the applause to subside, and then made his few concluding remarks, finishing his address at six minutes before three. It began at 2:18 p. m.

As Judge Parker spoke his closing words the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," and from the deck of the yacht Sapphire a number of bombs were fired in salute. These bursting in the air released parachutes in which were suspended the national colors. Later there were whistles from the steamer Sagamore, the yacht Sapphire and August Belmont's yacht Nourmahal through David B. Hill from Hyde Park.

After the ceremony all crowded up eager to shake the candidate's hand and to congratulate him upon his speech.



LOWELL B. DUNHAM,
Clerk of Santa Fe Yard Office.

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Childs Mer. Co.

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SEARCH PARTY AND JURY PROBING DEATH'S SECRETS

(Continued From Page One.)

MESSINGER, F. H., prominent banker, Central City.
MOLITER, MAMIE, Pueblo.
NEWTON, ALBERT, Cripple Creek.
O'BANNON, RAY W., Washington, D. C.
PAGE, HAROLD B., of H. J. Page & Son, Real Estate Co., Denver.
SELBY, MISS VINNIE, Pueblo.
WILSON, FRANK, D. & R. G. traveling engineer.
WRIGHT, I. W., Pueblo.
ZELLERS, MISS EMMABELLE, Denver.

Reported Safe.

ALBERT H. BAKER, 1337 Orman avenue.
EARL JEWELL, Hoisington, Kan.
MRS. JAMES McFEELEY and CHILD.
McKEE, MRS. MARY A.

Reported Missing

BROWN, DR. JESSE, Pueblo.
BROWN, WILLIAM M., Salt Lake City.
CALLOWAY, MISS JUNE, Pueblo.
DERRY, MISS, Pueblo.
GARTLAND, EVA, 2 months, Denver.
GRIMSLEY, C. T.
MYERS, MRS. GEORGE.
PARKER, MISS MARY, Pueblo.
STIFFNEY, MRS. BELLE, Denver.
STEARNS, MRS., Pueblo.
WILSON, FRANK (colored) Canon City.

Coroner's Jury Visits Wreck

That they might have a personal knowledge of the extent and action of the bloudburst which last Sunday evening swept down the arroya just north of Eden, weakening bridge No. 8 so that it collapsed under the weight of passenger train No. 71, precipitating several coaches into the raging torrent and resulted in the death of scores of people, the coroner's jury accompanied by District Attorney Low yesterday afternoon again visited the scene. Special attention was given to the contour of the country between the D. & R. G. and the Santa Fe tracks with a view to determining whether the great bulk of water, which passed under bridge 116-b came from this territory or from above the Santa Fe bridge. This was one of the purposes of determining whether, had there been a larger opening unobstructed with piling at the D. & R. G. tracks, the water and the county bridge could not have passed through without damaging the Rio Grande bridge or track.

Evidences were plain as to the course and extent of the main body of water which passed down the arroya as the result of the rains of Sunday afternoon and evening, leaving along the east side of the arroya it was noted from the debris that the water had been backed a few feet outside of the gulch for considerable distance from the county road. Several small gullies have been washed out to drain the slope to the east of the arroya. Beyond the boundary of the main stream it was also noted that the water had not gotten beyond the banks of these small arroyas, thus indicating that the main portion of water came from that territory.

The inspection was continued to the Santa Fe tracks to the point at which where the banks of the arroya were not so high as at the county road were there evidences that the water had spread out over a greater territory. The Santa Fe structure, which spans this arroya, is double deck and is built of stone and cement. Each of the openings is 24 feet wide by 18 feet from the bottom to the tops of the arch, giving a total width of 48 feet to



ANDREW J. HESS,
Clerk in supervisor of water bridges of D. & R. G.

it is probable that at the session of the inquest this morning evidence will be introduced to show that had there been a larger unobstructed opening between the Rio Grande bridge the county bridge would in all probability passed through without doing any serious damage to the structure.

The hearing of evidence will begin at 10 o'clock this morning.

Q. How far apart were the piers for the water having taken out the bridge?

A. I do not know. It was a bent and sill structure. Piling had

(Continued on Page Five.)

WHAT'S THE USE

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carry off any water that may come down.

A careful examination of the arroya above the Santa Fe bridge was also made and everything went to show that an immense amount of water had come from above and that it had attempted to find its way past the south end of the Santa Fe tracks. The debris left by the receding waters along the banks showed, according to measurements taken, that its surface had been 13 feet above the bottom of the gulch and that it had spread out to a great width. Rushing through the archways the water had again spread out but that leaving the gulch it lacked considerable of being as deep as above.

An examination of the west bank of the gulch up to the Rio Grande track was then made and evidences were found that the torrent from the two tributary gulches had not been overflowed by the water coming from the territory between the tracks. The appearance of the ground and debris indicated that the west bank had been overflowed to a no greater distance than had the opposite bank.

At the road it appeared that practically all of the water had been carried within the banks of the arroya. At this point, the gulch across the bottom is 38 feet in width from the bottom of the channel to the top of the end piling which supported the county bridge, is a distance of 11 feet and from the bottom to the surface of the roadway 14 feet. The erroneous idea that the county bridge showed that there had been about one foot of earth from the end piling eastward to the abutment of the Santa Fe structure came down the gulch Sunday evening.

Below the road the gulch widens considerably and at the old Santa Fe grade it measures 40 feet at the bottom. The old piling 19 feet long which supported the Santa Fe bridge are standing on either side of the gulch, and through this gulch the county bridge had to pass before it could come to the D. & R. G. bridge. The width